AppleWorks Forum

The Monthly Publication of **NAUG:** ***The National AppleWorks Users Group***

Volume IV, No. 10 **Four Dollars**

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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

Letters to NAUG

Mixing SuperFonts Text with Standard AppleWorks

Dear NAUG:

I was disappointed to discover that TimeOut SuperFonts works on the "all or none" principle. Either you use SuperFonts *or* you use the fonts installed in AppleWorks to print a page. You cannot use both on the same page.

I want to enhance the appearance of several documents with SuperFonts, but I want to print the bulk of those documents in the fonts that came with AppleWorks 2.1.

Any suggestions?

Dr. Stuart A. Klein
North Easton, Massachusetts

[Ed: First, a point of clarification: There are no fonts built into AppleWorks. AppleWorks uses the fonts built into your printer (AppleWorks GS uses the fonts in your System Folder). Since you use Classic AppleWorks, the fonts you like are coming from your printer, not from AppleWorks.

Unfortunately, there is no easy way to mix standard text and SuperFonts output within a single document. The best way to accomplish your objective is to use a SuperFonts font that is close to the output you normally get from your printer. Try Courier.12 and Geneva.10; both fonts are on the SuperFonts disk. Those are monospaced fonts that are similar to the standard output most printers generate from AppleWorks.]

AppleWorks Forum

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Full Justification and Proportional Spacing

Dear Cathleen,

I want to use full justification and proportional spacing, but I cannot get the two to work together. Is there any way to get these two features to work at the same time?

Pastor Donald D. M. Jones
White Plains, New York

[Ed: Unfortunately, the AppleWorks printer driver does not support both proportionally spaced output and full justification simultaneously. As you discovered, you must choose between these two formatting options.

Many users find that AppleWorks' implementation of full justification is minimally useful; the program often leaves large gaps between words. Full justification doesn't work well in AppleWorks because the program implements justification by inserting extra spaces between words, not by inserting "microspaces" between letters. In addition, AppleWorks does not offer automatic hyphenation. If a long word does not fit on a line, AppleWorks moves the entire word to the next line; that can leave large gaps between the remaining words on the previous line.

I suggest you use the attractive proportional output available from your printer, but ignore the full justification option available within AppleWorks.

Alternatively, you can use TimeOut SuperFonts; SuperFonts can generate attractive, proportionally spaced output with full justification.]

The ***National AppleWorks Users Group*** **(NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. **NAUG** provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the ***AppleWorks Forum***.

How to Use AppleWorks 3.0 with 5.25-Inch Disks

by Cathleen Merritt and Warren Williams

This is the first in a series of articles designed to help you use AppleWorks 3.0. This month's article describes how to prepare customized 5.25-inch Program Disks that reduce disk swapping.

For all it's obvious advantages, there is one important disadvantage to AppleWorks 3.0: It is larger than earlier versions of the program. While AppleWorks 3.0 fits easily on a single 3.5-inch disk, it no longer fits on one side of a 5.25-inch disk. If you use AppleWorks 3.0 on a 128K system with two 5.25-inch drives, you will have to change the Program Disk as you work.

This article describes how to reorganize the files on the 5.25-inch disk to reduce the need for disk swaps. You will need a disk utility program, such as the System Utilities or Copy II+, and five blank disks for this process. We will assume you know how to copy and format disks, and copy files.

Some Background

First, let's examine the purpose of each file on the AppleWorks disk. Once you understand the function of each file, you can eliminate those you do not need and consolidate the remaining files.

The 5.25-inch version of AppleWorks 3.0 comes on four disk sides. *Figure 1* lists the files on each disk and the purpose of each file.

ProDOS is the program that controls the operation of the disk drives. It must be the first file you copy onto your AppleWorks Startup Disk.

APLWORKS.SYSTEM is the main program file that starts AppleWorks. This must be the second file you copy onto your Startup Disk.

SEG.00, SEG.XM, SEG.AM, and SEG.RM tell AppleWorks how to use the memory in your computer. There are many different memory configurations in Apple II computers, and AppleWorks 3.0 includes files to manage each of those configurations. You only need one of these files, and that file must be on the disk you use when you start AppleWorks.

Owners of Apple IIe, IIc, IIc Plus, or Laser computers with 128K of RAM, use the file SEG.00; you do not need the other memory management files on the disk.

Owners of Apple expanded memory cards, RamFactor, or other memory cards that fit in the peripheral slots in the back of the IIe, or users of a RamExpress card in the IIc Plus, need the file SEG.XM.

Users of RamWorks or other auxiliary slot cards in a IIe, or owners of z-RAM or Checkmate Technology cards in a IIc, need the file SEG.AM.

Finally, Apple IIGS owners need SEG.RM.

Determine which file you need for your hardware; you will use that information later.

SEG.PR contains the information for all printers on the AppleWorks Printer Configuration Menu. AppleWorks 3.0 uses SEG.PR to customize the SEG.ER file. When you add a printer to AppleWorks, the program copies data from SEG.PR into SEG.ER.

SEG.ER ("ER" stands for "Environment Record") stores the settings you enter at the Standard Settings Menu. For example, SEG.ER stores the standard location of your data disk, your settings for the AppleWorks spell checker, and your printer information. AppleWorks 3.0 uses SEG.ER when you print.

You need both SEG.PR and SEG.ER when you add printers to the AppleWorks Printer Menu. At other times, you only need SEG.ER.

SEG.AW includes the routines that manage the desktop interface and the Main Menu; you need a copy of this file on each side of your AppleWorks Program Disk.

Getting Started

First, you will make backup copies of the original AppleWorks disks and configure the disks for your hardware. Then you will copy the necessary files onto the working disks.

Proceed as follows:

1. Punch a second write-protect notch on the edge of five floppy disks. That lets you use both sides of the disk. (Using both sides of a floppy disk is controversial, but we won't explore that issue here.)
2. Use a disk copy program to make two copies of the original AppleWorks disks. Call one set of disks "Backups". Put the original disks and the Backups in a safe place. Call the second set "Masters"; you will use those disks for the rest of your work.

Figure 1: AppleWorks 3.0 Files on 5.25-inch Disks

Figure 1A: Startup/Printers Disk

Filename	Blocks	Description
PRODOS	32	ProDOS operating system.
APLWORKS.SYSTEM	26	Main program file.
SEG.ØØ	9	Memory management: 128K Apple IIe, IIc, IIc Plus, and Laser.
SEG.XM	9	Memory management: IIe and IIc w/ Apple Memory Card, RamFactor, or other peripheral slot memory card.
SEG.AM	9	Memory management: IIe w/ auxiliary slot memory card; IIc w/ Z-Ram Ultra or Checkmate card.
SEG.RM	9	Memory management: Apple IIgs.
SEG.EL	12	Apple SANE mathematics routines.
SEG.PR	9	Printer information.
SEG.ER	6	Standard settings and printers on your Printer Menu.
SEG.AW	98	Desktop interface and Main Menu.
FAST.COPY	40	Apple file/disk copy utility.

Figure 1B: Program Disk - Word Processor and Data Base

Filename	Blocks	Description
SEG.AW	98	Desktop interface and Main Menu.
SEG.WP	88	Word processor routines.
SEG.DB	87	Data base routines.

Figure 1C: Program Disk – Spreadsheet

Filename	Blocks	Description
SEG.AW	98	Desktop interface and Main Menu.
SEG.SS	76	Spreadsheet routines.

Figure 1D: Dictionaries

Filename	Blocks	Description
MAIN.DICTIONARY	254	Main spelling dictionary.
CUST.DICTIONARY	1	Custom spelling dictionary.

AppleWorks 3.0 comes with the ImageWriter I data installed in the file SEG.ER. If you have an ImageWriter I, skip the remainder of this section and use the Masters disks to prepare a Working Disk. If you have a printer other than the ImageWriter I, you will now install that printer. Proceed as follows:

1. Boot your computer with your Working Master copy of the AppleWorks Startup Disk.
2. At the Main Menu, select choice #5, "Other Activities".
3. At the Other Activities Menu, select choice #6, "Select standard settings for AppleWorks".
4. At the Standard Settings Menu, select choice #6, "Specify information about your printer(s)". Add

Figure 2: Files for 256K or More of RAM

Side One:	PRODOS
	APLWORKS.SYSTEM
	SEG.00 or SEG.XM or SEG.RM or SEG.AM
	SEG.EL
	SEG.AW
	SEG.WP
Side Two:	SEG.AW
	SEG.DB
	SEG.SS

your printer(s) to the Printer Menu. This uses the data in SEG.PR to modify the file SEG.ER. In the future, you only need SEG.ER unless you want to change your printer configuration.

5. Press the Escape Key to return to the Configuration Menu.

You've now prepared backup disks and configured the Masters for your printer(s). How you proceed depends on how much memory you have in your computer and how you use AppleWorks.

More than 256K of RAM

If you have more than 256K of RAM, you should tell AppleWorks to load all its modules onto the memory card. Then you will not have to change disks as you work. Proceed as follows:

1. At the Standard Settings Menu, select choice #1, "Change preloading".
2. At the Change Preloading Menu, indicate which modules you use. If you have more than 256K of RAM, we suggest you tell AppleWorks to load all the modules unless there are modules you never use. (We prefer to wait the few seconds it takes to load all the modules into AppleWorks instead of swapping disks and loading modules into memory when we need them.) If there are modules you never use, tell AppleWorks not to load those modules.
3. Use a disk utility program to format two sides of a blank disk. Then use the file copy capability of the utility program to copy the files listed in *Figure 2* onto that disk.

   Label side one of this disk "Working Startup" and label side two "Working Program".
4. Use a disk copy program to make backup copies of your Working Disk.

When you want to use AppleWorks, insert your Working Startup Disk and turn on the computer. AppleWorks will load the files on that side of the disk into memory. Then turn the disk over and press the Return Key to load the rest of AppleWorks onto your memory expansion card. Finally, remove the AppleWorks Program Disk and insert the Dictionary Disk in Drive 1. Now that you stored AppleWorks in your computer's memory, you can use any AppleWorks function without swapping disks.

If you have more than 256K of RAM, you are ready to work. The rest of this article is for those of us who run AppleWorks on computers with 5.25-inch drives and 128K of RAM.

Using One Module with 128K of RAM

If you use only one AppleWorks module, you can put the entire AppleWorks program on a single side of a 5.25-inch disk. First, complete the steps described in the "Getting Started" section of this article, then use a file copy program to create disks with the files listed in *Figure 3*.

If you work with only one AppleWorks module, boot your computer with the Working Startup Disk. You will only have to change disks if you spell check a word processor document.

Using Two Modules

Things get more complex if you use two AppleWorks modules, and there is no way to avoid changing disks as you work. Configuration One (see *Figure 4A*) puts the two modules on the same side of the disk; you do not have to change disks as you switch between modules. However, this configuration puts the file SEG.ER on the other side of the disk; you will have to swap disks whenever you issue an Apple-P command from either module. We suggest you use Configuration One when you change between modules frequently.

Configuration Two (*Figure 4B*) copies SEG.ER onto both sides of the disk, but puts the two modules on

Figure 3: Files for Users of One Module

Side One:	PRODOS APLWORKS.SYSTEM SEG.00 or SEG.XM or SEG.RM or SEG.AM SEG.EL SEG.ER SEG.AW SEG.WP or SEG.DB or SEG.SS
Side Two:	MAIN.DICTIONARY CUST.DICTIONARY

Figure 4A: Two Modules – Configuration One

Side One:	PRODOS APLWORKS.SYSTEM SEG.00 or SEG.XM or SEG.RM or SEG.AM SEG.EL SEG.AW SEG.ER
Side Two:	SEG.AW SEG.WP or SEG.DB or SEG.SS SEG.WP or SEG.DB or SEG.SS

Figure 4B: Two Modules – Configuration Two

Side One:	PRODOS APLWORKS.SYSTEM SEG.00 or SEG.XM or SEG.RM or SEG.AM SEG.EL SEG.AW SEG.ER SEG.WP or SEG.DB or SEG.SS
Side Two:	SEG.ER SEG.AW SEG.WP or SEG.DB or SEG.SS

Figure 5: Files for Users of Three Modules

Side One:	PRODOS APLWORKS.SYSTEM SEG.00 or SEG.XM or SEG.RM or SEG.AM SEG.EL SEG.AW SEG.ER SEG.WP
Side Two:	SEG.ER SEG.AW SEG.DB SEG.SS

different sides. While Configuration Two lets you print from either module without swapping disks, you will have to change disks whenever you switch between modules.

A word of caution about Configuration Two. As we mentioned earlier, AppleWorks stores its standard settings on the file SEG.ER. Since Configuration Two puts two SEG.ER files on the disk, you must insert Side One of this disk before you change any settings on AppleWorks' Standard Settings Menu. Then you must copy the modified version of SEG.ER from Side One to Side Two. While you can use any disk utility program to make the copy, TimeOut FileMaster lets you copy the file without leaving AppleWorks.

Using Three Modules

While AppleWorks comes on three sides of 5.25-inch disks, once you eliminate the unnecessary files, you can fit the entire program on two sides of a single disk. However, if you have 128K of RAM and 5.25-inch disk drives, you will occasionally have to swap disks as you work. *Figure 5* lists the files we suggest you put on each side of your Working Disk. We recommend this structure because it lets you put the SEG.ER file on both sides of the disk and print without changing disks. However, you will have two copies of SEG.ER, so you must consider the cautionary note in the preceding paragraph.

Unfortunately, there is no way to avoid disk swaps if you use all three AppleWorks modules on a 128K, 5.25-inch system. However, this organization of your files lets you work with the word processor and transfer data between the data base and spreadsheet modules and print from any module without switching disks.

Summary

The modular structure of AppleWorks 3.0 lets you eliminate files not required by your computer. As a result, you can reorganize the files on the Program Disk to reduce the need for disk changes.

AppleWorks 3.0 Primer...

In this article, we described the purpose of each file and suggested configurations for your AppleWorks disk that reduce the need to change disks as you work. It should take you less than 30 minutes to configure your personalized copy of AppleWorks, but you will appreciate the results of your efforts as you use the program.

[The authors want to thank John Kinder of Claris Corporation for his technical assistance with this article.]

Bulletin Board Update

Electronic Forum Now a Multi-User System

by Tim Harrison

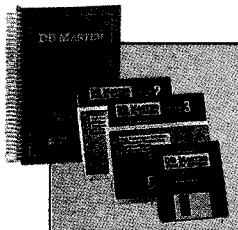
NAUG is upgrading its electronic bulletin board service by adding a second telephone line to the system. When this process is complete, the Electronic Forum will handle two callers simultaneously. This will result in fewer busy signals for members who try to access the board. We expect temporary disruptions to the Electronic Forum while we finish de-bugging the new two-line system, but the changes will be transparent to users after installation is complete.

In addition, NAUG recently replaced the original 10-megabyte Sider hard drive on the board with a 30-megabyte Chinook Technology system.We will use this extra capacity to add the remaining files in the NAUG Public Domain Library to the system for downloading by members.

Finally, the board now uses Shrink-It as its standard for compacting files; you will need Shrink-It to un-compact the files you download from the system. If you have an Apple IIGS, IIc, IIc Plus, or an enhanced IIe, download the file "ShrinkIT v2.1" from Library 3 on the board and un-compact the file from its Binary II format. If you have an Apple II+ or unenhanced Apple IIe, download the files "ShrinkIT.Dox", "][+ UNShrink v1.4", and "][+ Shrink". Then boot your computer with a disk containing only ProDOS and BASIC.SYSTEM, re move the ProDOS/BASIC.SYSTEM disk, insert the disk you used to save the Shrink-It files, and issue the command "-filename" where you substitute the name you assigned to "][+ UNShrink v1.3" and "][+ Shrink" for "filename".

Alternatively, you can order Shrink-It on a 5.25-inch disk from the NAUG Public Domain Library. Information about this disk appears in the Public Domain Update article elsewhere in this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

Look Here First!



DB MASTER

Those who use it know it's the best. DB Master Professional is the most powerful, yet easy to use data base manager for the Apple II. With DB Master Professional not only can you sort, select and tally, you can cross reference, calculate, create formatted reports, generate form letters, update other categories and files, and more. DB Master Professional speaks your language — simple commands for complex operations. **$239.00**

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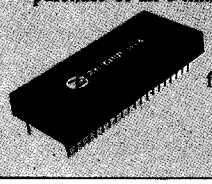

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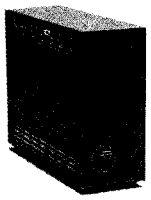

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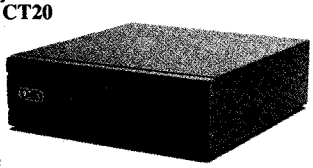

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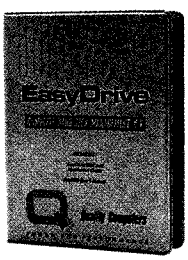

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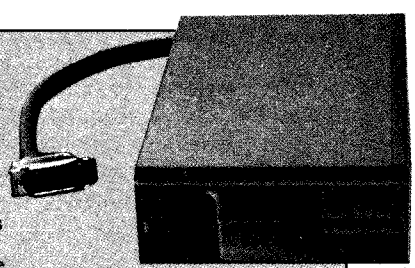
MP6



The best 5¼ drive available. We tried dozens of 5¼ drives, but not one came close to offering as much as this one. Not even at twice the price. The MP6 offers 320K capacity treating both sides of the disk as one device. Or, you can use the toggle switch to electronically flip a 2 sided disk. Crystal controlled disk speed means NO DISK SPEED FLUCTUATION, the leading cause of lost data. Packed with features, the MP6 offers: noiseless operation, disk eject, daisy chain port and more. The MP6 is made in the USA, and comes with a 2-year warranty — parts and labor. You can look but you won't find a better drive for any price. **$179.00.**

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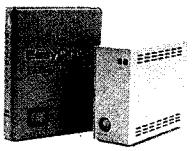

EASYDRIVE: The complete hard-disk management system for the Apple II. ProDOS 8, 16, GS/OS compatible, and menu-driven. Features include: quick launch, backup/restore, optimizer, and indexing. The treesurgeon utility puts you in control by displaying a map of the directories, the files, and the commands. You see your hard-disk in terms you can understand **$69.95.**

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512K	299
1 meg.	449

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512K	269
1 meg.	409

GS RAM

256K	159
512K	229
1 meg.	369
1.5 meg.	509

GS RAM+

1 meg.	299
2 meg.	449
3 meg.	599

RAMWORKS EXP.

1 meg.	319
2 meg.	479

RAMFACTOR EXP.

1 meg.	329
2 meg.	489
3 meg.	649

RAMCHARGER	133
RAMKEEPER	139
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DATALINK 2400	179
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IIgs KIT	39
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UltraMacros 3.0: Enhancements to Existing Features

by Mark Munz

This is the fourteenth in a series of articles about TimeOut UltraMacros. This month Mr. Munz describes the changes that UltraMacros 3.0 makes to commands available in earlier versions of the program. Next month he describes the new commands in UltraMacros 3.0.

Just as the release of AppleWorks 3.0 represents an important upgrade to an old standby, UltraMacros 3.0 offers significant additions to an already powerful program. UltraMacros 3.0 enhances numerous UltraMacros commands and offers important new programming features. This is the first of two articles that describe the changes in version 3.0 and some applications of these features.

You should note that while the UltraMacros 3.0 disk is compatible with AppleWorks 2.0 and later, the commands and features I describe in these two articles work only with AppleWorks 3.0.

<find>

As with earlier versions of UltraMacros, the <find> command lets you search menus for a match with the contents of variable $Ø. However, UltraMacros 3.0 adds two enhancements to this command. First, <find> now searches all the TimeOut menus automatically. Second, <find> performs "partial finds". A partial find lets you search for a menu item that starts with the characters in $Ø. (Earlier versions of <find> require an exact match of the menu item with those characters.)

Macro <sa-T> in *Figure 1* demonstrates both these features. This macro sets the value of $Ø equal to "Th" and then searches the TimeOut Menu for the first item that begins with those characters. Thesaurus is the only TimeOut enhancement that starts with the characters "Th" in its name, so macro <sa-T> calls the TimeOut Menu and selects Thesaurus. It makes no difference if Thesaurus appears on your first, second, or third TimeOut Menu; <sa-T> will find and run that module.

Of course, you can use similar macros to select your favorite TimeOut modules with a single keystroke directly from AppleWorks.

The new <find> command also uses variable Z to indicate whether or not a search is successful. If a search is successful, UltraMacros sets variable Z equal to one. If a search fails, UltraMacros sets Z equal to zero. You can then use the value of Z to branch to different segments of your macro.

Finally, unlike earlier versions of UltraMacros, the version 3.0 <find> does not end a macro if the search fails.

The <ba-rtn> macro in *Figure 2* demonstrates these new features. This macro lets you enter any characters and tests to see if those characters appear at the beginning of the name of a TimeOut module. If <ba-rtn> finds those characters on the TimeOut Menu, it launches that application. Otherwise, <ba-rtn> displays the message "Not found" and terminates.

<find> from the Keyboard

You can also use the <find> command from the keyboard. For example, follow these steps to find a TimeOut application:

1. Enter <oa-esc> to get the TimeOut Menu on the screen.
2. Press <oa-Ø>. This lets you enter text directly into variable $Ø. The ">" prompt will appear at the bottom of the screen.

Figure 1: Macro that Launches Thesaurus

```
T:<all: $Ø="Th" : oa-esc : find: rtn>! { This macro will find TimeOut}
                                       { Thesaurus and run it.}
```

Figure 2: Macro that Launches Any TimeOut Module

```
<ba-rtn>:<all: msg ' What module do you want? ' :

               $Ø = getstr 15 :     { get name of file to search for }
               oa-esc :             { call TimeOut Menu }
               find :               { search through all TimeOut menus }
               if Z=1
                    then rtn :      { Z=1 indicates success }
                    else msg ' ' + $Ø + ' Not found. ' :
               elseoff>!
```

Figure 3: Spreadsheet Macro that Copies a Cell

```
C:<asp: cell : right : print $Ø>!  { copy current cell to the right }
```

Figure 4: Macro that Displays Current Volume Name

```
D:<all: disk: msg ' The current disk location is : ' + $Ø>!
```

3. Enter the search string and press the Return Key. You only have to enter enough characters to make the search string unique; you do not have to type the complete TimeOut module name.
4. Press <sa-rtn> to invoke the <find> command and begin the search. UltraMacros looks through all the TimeOut menus (most users have only one menu, but if you have more than one TimeOut Menu, <find> "tabs" through those menus) and highlights the correct application. The command terminates if it does not find a match. If the search string is not unique, <sa-rtn> highlights the first module that matches the text in your string.

<cell>

As with earlier versions of UltraMacros, the <cell> command copies the current spreadsheet cell or data base entry into variable $Ø. But UltraMacros 3.0 offers two enhancements to the <cell> command in the spreadsheet module. First, earlier versions of UltraMacros do not always yield correct results when you invoke <cell> in the spreadsheet; UltraMacros 3.0 fixes that problem. Second, UltraMacros 3.0 captures the true value in a cell, not the rounded version or the format that appears on the screen. For example, <cell> captures $1,103.10 as 1103.1.

Figure 3 depicts a simple macro that copies the true value in a cell to another cell.

<disk>

The <disk> command enters the current disk volume name or pathname into variable $Ø. In earlier versions of UltraMacros, <disk> works only when you display a catalog of files on the screen. In UltraMacros 3.0, you can enter a <disk> command at any time and the program reads the current pathname in variable $Ø. As a result, it is now easier to write macros that display the current pathname or that let users choose between available disks.

The <sa-D> macro in *Figure 4* presents a simple application of the <disk> command. This macro displays the current volume name or pathname at the bottom of the screen from anywhere within AppleWorks.

<date>

While UltraMacros' <time> command always reads the current time from a IIGS or ProDOS-compatible clock, the <date> command in earlier versions of UltraMacros returns the date entered when you last booted AppleWorks. This is a problem for users who do not turn off their computers or who work past midnight; in those instances, the date is not correct.

UltraMacros 3.0 enhances the <date> command so it captures the date from your IIGS or ProDOS clock and returns the current date, even if you started AppleWorks days earlier. This avoids many problems associated with leaving the computer on past midnight. If UltraMacros does not find a clock, the <date> command follows the current practice of returning the date you last started AppleWorks.

The <sa-Z> macro in *Figure 5* shows a simple application of the <date> and <time> commands.

Figure 5: Macro that Uses <date> and <time>

```
Z:<all: msg ' The date is ' + date + ' and the time is  ' + time>!
```

Figure 6: Table of <id #> Values

ID#	TimeOut Application	TimeOut Disk
1 =	Utility	All disks
2 =	Data Converter	*
3 =	QuickSpell	QuickSpell
4 =	Graph	Graph
5 =	SuperFonts	SuperFonts
6 =	SideSpread	SideSpread
7 =	FileMaster	FileMaster
8 =	Macro Compiler	UltraMacros
9 =	Macro Options	UltraMacros
10 =	Puzzle	DeskTools
11 =	Calculator	DeskTools
12 =	Calendar	DeskTools
13 =	Page Preview	DeskTools
14 =	Word Count	DeskTools
15 =	Envelope Addresser	DeskTools
16 =	File Encrypter	DeskTools
17 =	Case Converter	DeskTools
18 =	Clock	DeskTools
19 =	Notepad	DeskTools
20 =	Dialer	DeskTools
21 =	Debug	MacroTools
22 =	Menu Maker	MacroTools
23 =	Task Launcher	MacroTools
24 =	UM Tokens	MacroTools
25 =	File Status	MacroTools
26 =	Paint	SuperFonts, Graph
27 =	Thesaurus	Thesaurus
28 =	AWP to TXT	PowerPack
29 =	File Librarian	PowerPack
30 =	Help Screens	PowerPack
31 =	Desktop Sorter	PowerPack
32 =	Triple Desktop	PowerPack
33 =	Triple Clipboard	PowerPack
34 =	Category Search	PowerPack
35 =	Line Sorter	PowerPack
36 =	Program Selector	PowerPack
37 =	ASCII Values	PowerPack
38 =	Area Codes	DeskTools II
39 =	Calculator+	DeskTools II
41 =	Measurements	DeskTools II
42 =	Printer Manager	DeskTools II
43 =	Screen Out	DeskTools II
44 =	Stop Watches	DeskTools II
45 =	DirecTree	DeskTools II
46 =	Clipboard Viewer	DeskTools II
47 =	Screen Printer	DeskTools II
48 =	Disk Test	DeskTools II
49 =	File Search	DeskTools II
50 =	Analyzer	SpreadTools
51 =	CelLink	SpreadTools
52 =	Block Copy	SpreadTools
53 =	QuickColumns	SpreadTools
54 =	Rows <--> Cols	SpreadTools
55 =	FormulaToValue	SpreadTools
56 =	Directory Manager	Late Nite Patches
57 =	Vital Stats	Late Nite Patches
58 =	Bell Changer	Late Nite Patches
59 =	PathMaster	PathFinder
60 =	FileLister	MacroTools II
61 =	Publisher Menu	MacroTools II
62 =	UltraLock	MacroTools II
63 =	ReportWriter	ReportWriter

* Graph, DeskTools, UltraMacros, SpreadTools

<ato>

Earlier versions of UltraMacros use the <ato> token to specify that a macro applies only to a TimeOut module. UltraMacros 3.0 replaces the <ato> token with a new token, <asr> which I will discuss next month. You should use the <id#> command to test if you are in a TimeOut application.

<id#>

Every TimeOut module has a different identification number; the table in *Figure 6* lists the identification number for each module and the name of the disk on which that application appears. The statement <A=id#> in a macro sets variable A equal to the identification number of the active TimeOut module. If you are not inside a TimeOut module, <A=id#> stores a Ø in variable A. You can then use an <if> statement to determine if you are in a TimeOut module.

The <sa-C> macro in *Figure 7* is as an example of how to use the <id#> token; this macro lets you enter fewer keystrokes when you copy files with TimeOut FileMaster.

When you issue a <sa-C>, the macro checks which TimeOut application is active by setting variable Z equal to the identification number. If Z contains a seven, FileMaster is active. Otherwise, the macro displays an error message and stops. (Any macro that called <sa-C> would also stop.) The macro then selects the first option ("File Activities") on the FileMaster Menu and then "Copy Files". Next, the macro enters a <rtn> to select the default location as the source for the copies. The <input> command pauses operation while you choose the destination drive.

The macro continues by entering an <oa-right>, which is the FileMaster command that selects all files on the disk. The <rtn> tells FileMaster you specified the files you want to copy. Finally, the

Figure 7: Macro that Reduces Keystrokes in FileMaster

```
C:<all:   Z = id# :
          ifnot Z = 7 then
               msg ' This macro only works inside FileMaster ' :
               stop :      { end all macro activity now }
          endif:
          >1<rtn:         { select file activities }
          >2<rtn:         { copy files }
          rtn:            { use current disk location }
          input:          { allow user to input destination }
          oa-right:       { select all the files }
          rtn:            { begin copying }
          >Y<             { Answer "Automatically replace existing files?" }
          >Y!             { Answer "Keep original dates?" }
```

Figure 8: Macros that Use <key> to Pause

Figure 8A: Macro Compatible with Pre-3.0 Versions of UltraMacros

```
X:<all: msg ' Press Any Key to Continue ' : { display the pause msg }
        key :                               { pause }
        oa-Q:esc>!                          { goto Main Menu }
```

Figure 8B: Macro Compatible with All Versions of UltraMacros

```
X:<all: msg ' Press Any Key to Continue ' : { display the pause msg }
        Z=key :                     { need to use key in an equation }
                                    { but we ignore the value in Z }
        oa-Q:esc>!                  { goto Main Menu }
```

two "Y" keystrokes respond to the "Automatically replace existing files?" and "Keep original file dates?" prompts.

<key>

Earlier versions of UltraMacros let you use the <key> command in two ways. You could capture the keystroke by using <key> in an equation such as <x=key>, or you could use the command by itself to pause in the middle of a macro.

Starting with UltraMacros 3.0, you must use the <key> command within an equation. *Figures 8A* and *8B* present examples of two macros that use <key>. While both macros pause and wait for a keystroke, the macro in *Figure 8A* will not compile for use with AppleWorks 3.0.

Examine *Figure 8B* and you will note that I put <key> in the equation <Z=key>. However, you will also see that this macro does not use the value in variable Z; thus, it only uses <key> to pause operation of the macro to await a keystroke. This is functionally equivalent to the <key> command in *Figure 8A*.

Most of the macros you designed for earlier versions of UltraMacros will run without change under UltraMacros 3.0, but you will have to change some macros that use <key>. See the sidebar entitled "Converting Macros for AppleWorks 3.0" on the following page for more information about the conversion process.

<msg>

The <msg> command in UltraMacros 3.0 lets you use control characters to gain flexibility when you display a message and lets you use mousetext to enhance a message. Double quotes still specify regular text, and single quotes indicate inverse text in a message. However, with UltraMacros 3.0, you can use the ampersand ("&") as the delimiter for mousetext and the "%" sign as a delimiter for control characters.

Figure 9 lists the control code characters you can access with the UltraMacros 3.0 <msg> command. *Figure 10* includes two macros that use these features. The availability of mousetext and direct access to control codes increase the power of the message command in UltraMacros 3.0.

Figure 9: Control Codes that Work with <msg>

chr$	msg	description
01	%A%	clear to end of the line
02	%B%	clear current line
03	%C%	clear page
04	%D%	clear from cursor to end of page
10	%J%	inverse text
11	%K%	normal text

Figure 10: Macros that Use <msg>

```
L:<all:msg %J% + " This prints inverse text ">!
M:<all:msg "Mousetext : " + &ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&>!
```

Converting Macros for AppleWorks 3.0

You will not have to change many macros when you update to AppleWorks 3.0, but there are three factors that will force you to revise some macros.

First, there are changes in AppleWorks 3.0 that make some existing macros incompatible with the program. For example, some AppleWorks 3.0 menus differ from the earlier versions of the program. You will have to modify your macros to accommodate those changes.

Second, earlier versions of UltraMacros accommodate slightly larger macro sets than UltraMacros 3.0 can manage. The difference is small (earlier versions of UltraMacros can accommodate up to 4,260 bytes in a set of macros; UltraMacros 3.0 accommodates 4,009 bytes), but you will have to revise any macro set that uses more than 4,009 bytes when you convert to UltraMacros 3.0.

Finally, UltraMacros 3.0 limits the syntax of the <key> command. As described in the related article, <key> must now appear in an equation and cannot serve by itself to pause the operation of a macro. As a result, you will have to make minor modifications to some macros.

How to Convert Macros

The easiest way to convert to AppleWorks 3.0 is to compile your macros with the UltraMacros 3.0 compiler. The compiler will find any size and syntax problems. After you correct those problems, you should test each macro with AppleWorks 3.0 and revise the macro to insure AppleWorks 3.0 compatibility.

<rem>

UltraMacros 3.0 does not offer a <rem> command; Randy Brandt had to delete the feature to make room for the new <and> command which I will discuss next month. Instead of using <rem>, document your macros by putting your comments between braces ("{" and "}").

Summary

In this article, I described the UltraMacros 3.0 changes to the <find>, <cell>, <disk>, <date>, <ato>, <id#>, <key>, <msg>, and <rem> commands. Next month, I will describe how to use 18 new commands UltraMacros 3.0 will add to your macro lexicon.

[Mark Munz is a programmer with Beagle Bros, publishers of TimeOut UltraMacros.]

Special Offers for NAUG Members

Many vendors and software developers offer special discounts to **NAUG** members. You must identify yourself as a **NAUG** member and provide the membership number on your mailing label to qualify for these offers. Also see page 10 of the September 1989 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** for information about ten additional special offers.

RepairWorks

Quality Computers recently announced the release of version 3.0 of RepairWorks, a program that recovers damaged AppleWorks word processor and data base files. If AppleWorks cannot read a data file, you boot up RepairWorks, follow the on-screen menus, and the program tries to recover the unreadable file. A favorable review of RepairWorks appeared in the April 1989 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum.***

RepairWorks 3.0 is compatible with files generated by all versions of AppleWorks, including AppleWorks 3.0.

Through a special arrangement, **NAUG** members who own RepairWorks can get a free update to the AppleWorks 3.0-compatible version of the program from **NAUG**'s Beagle Buddies. To update, send your *original* RepairWorks disk, your **NAUG** membership number, and $2.50 to one of the Beagle Buddies listed in the AppleWorks News article on page 10 of this issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum.***

Non-members can upgrade to RepairWorks 3.0 for $10. Return your original disk and payment to Quality Computers, 15102 Charlevoix, Grosse Pointe, Michigan 48230.

StoryWorks

The Teacher's Idea and Information Exchange (TI&IE) recently released StoryWorks, the first authoring system for AppleWorks.

To use StoryWorks, you prepare segments of text with the AppleWorks word processor. You end each segment with a statement such as "Press 'T' if the statement is true, 'F' if the statement is false". StoryWorks allows an unlimited number of branches from each text segment. You "link" the text segments by entering command lines in the text file.

After you develop the text segments, the reader boots up StoryWorks, views the first segment of text, and responds to the prompt on the screen. StoryWorks then takes the reader to the segment of text linked to the user's response.

StoryWorks can count the number of correct and incorrect responses made by a reader, offers sound capability from a library of 26 pre-defined sounds, and displays text in 30 column or 80 column mode.

Possible applications for StoryWorks include interactive tests, tutorials, and twist-a-plot stories, although creative writers and teachers will develop other applications for the program.

StoryWorks runs on any 64K Apple II (including the Apple II+) and is compatible with all versions of AppleWorks. The program comes on a single non-copy-protected 5.25-inch disk. The package includes sample files and 30 pages of well written documentation.

StoryWorks retails for $49.95. Until December 1, **NAUG** members can purchase the program directly from the distributor for $29.95. Contact TI&IE, Box 6229, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506; (403) 483-6987.

3.5-inch Disk Drive

Until December 1, **NAUG** members with Apple IIGS and IIc Plus computers can buy SystemGate external 3.5-inch 800K disk drives for $229. The drives include a daisy chain port that lets you use them as first and/or second drives on your system. For more information, contact SystemGate, Inc., 1406 South Raymond Avenue, Alhambra, California 91803; (818) 282-4720.

Late News about AppleWorks Products

Beagle Bros

Version 3.0 Updates: As you undoubtedly know, earlier versions of Beagle Bros' TimeOut enhancements to AppleWorks are not compatible with AppleWorks 3.0. As a result, Beagle Bros is releasing new, enhanced versions of all its TimeOut accessories. While the new programs work on versions 2.0, 2.1, and 3.0 of AppleWorks, the enhancements only work with AppleWorks 3.0.

As this issue went to press on September 7, Beagle was not yet shipping the new TimeOut products. However, they expect to ship all the new versions by late in the month.

There continues to be delays in the development of TimeOut TeleComm, an add-on telecommunications program that will work within AppleWorks. Beagle now expects to ship TeleComm in October. **NAUG** is accepting orders for TeleComm at $40.95 (the suggested list price is $69.95); we will ship the product immediately upon its receipt from Beagle.

Beagle Buddy Program: NAUG members who own earlier versions of the TimeOut programs do not have to purchase the new products; you can update to the latest version at minimal cost by contacting one of **NAUG**'s Beagle Buddies. **NAUG** is expanding its Beagle Buddies program to include two more volunteer "buddies". You can now get updates from:

Bruce Shanker, 1279 Boyd Road, Warminster, Pennsylvania 18974-2260.

Oliver Roosevelt, Box 303, Fairforest, South Carolina 29336.

Pete Ross, 35026 Currier, Wayne, Michigan 48184-2348.

Joe Connelly, 32148 Camborne Lane, Livonia, Michigan 48154.

Include your **NAUG** member number from the mailing label on this issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***, your original TimeOut disk(s), and payment of $2.50 for the first 5.25-inch disk and $1 for each additional 5.25-inch disk, or $3 for the first 3.5-inch disk and $2 for each additional 3.5-inch disk.

New TimeOut Modules: Mark Munz is developing a series of new TimeOut modules to enhance the AppleWorks word processor. These enhancements, tentatively named TimeOut QuickWord, include Glossary, QuickTabs, Word Analyst, and Table of Contents Generator (all names are tentative, and additional modules will appear on the disk). Randy Brandt is helping Mark design and develop these modules.

Glossary lets you store segments of text in an AppleWorks document, assign labels to each segment, and use those labels to insert the text in new documents. You write the boilerplate text in a single large word processor document and assign a label to each segment. After you process this file through a glossary "compiler", you can call any segment of the text while you are writing any other document. You can maintain separate glossaries for different applications or can keep all your boilerplate text in a single glossary file.

QuickTabs lets you store different AppleWorks 3.0 tab rulers in a file and call those rulers on demand. You can use QuickTabs to set up rulers you use for tables or for any complex portion of a document, and insert that ruler in a new document with two or three keystrokes. The module includes a "tab ruler editor" that makes it easier to set up tab rulers.

The Table of Contents Generator automatically creates a multi-level table of contents for any word processor document. You use AppleWorks to set markers within a document and then run the Table of Contents module which creates an attractive table of contents including page numbers that you can either print or copy to the clipboard.

Word Analyst examines a word processor document and creates a data base file that contains the number of times every word appears in the document. You can use AppleWorks' data base module to examine the list of words and frequency counts.

Beagle Bros plans to release QuickWord in November or early December. As of this date, all module names are tentative and no price is established.

Claris Corporation

Claris started shipping AppleWorks 3.0 upgrades on August 21. If you ordered your upgrade before September 1 and have not received your order, contact Claris Corporation Customer Service at (800) 544-8554.

Canadian members can obtain upgrade information by calling (800) 668-8948.AppleWorks 3.0 is available only in English; Claris does not plan to develop a non-English version of the program

Chinook Technology

Chinook Technology released the Chinook SCSI Utilities, a series of SCSI hard disk utilities that are easier to use and offer more features than the HDSC utilities supplied with the Apple SCSI card. Programs on this disk offer all the usual SCSI functions plus they permit up to seven partitions on a single drive, let you set the best interleave setting for your system, and offer enhanced management of bad blocks. The programs use the familiar AppleWorks filecard interface.

The Chinook SCSI Utilities package includes either a 5.25-inch or 3.5-inch disk and a 24-page manual. Chinook includes the Utilities with each Chinook hard drive; they are available separately for $29.95 from the company.

Chinook also announced release of their first memory card product, the CT-RAMc memory expansion card for Apple IIc and IIc Plus computers. The CT-RAMc is compatible with all versions of AppleWorks; versions 2.0 and later automatically use the extended memory. A software patch for AppleWorks 3.0 lets you reserve space on the card as a RAM disk and use the rest of the card for the AppleWorks desktop.

The CT-RAMc card comes with installation instructions, RAM disk software, a 15-day money back guarantee, and a five year parts and labor warranty. Prices are as follows:

Memory	Until Nov. 30	List Price
256K	$149	$219
512K	199	289
1 Meg	299	429

EuroWorks

The S. A. AuTeur Company announced the release of version 2.0 of EuroWorks, the company's AppleWorks enhancement that lets you print French, German, Italian, and Spanish characters from standard Apple IIe, IIc, and IIGS computers. The new release, compatible only with AppleWorks 2.0 and 2.1, offers Portuguese output, runs about 50% faster, and installs easier than earlier versions of the program. In addition, EuroWorks version 2.0 lets you save print-ready files for later reprinting without reprocessing. Finally, the new version of EuroWorks prints foreign characters without sacrificing the bold, underline, superscript, and subscript features supported by AppleWorks.

Upgrades to version 2.0 cost $10 for a single language, $15 to upgrade from the original four languages to all five languages on the new version, and $25 to upgrade from a single language to all five languages. The company will contact registered EuroWorks owners later this month with details of this offer.

EuroWorks 2.0 costs $24 for a single language, $39 for all five languages.

Product Information

Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92121; (619) 452-5500.

Chinook Technology, 1811 Lefthand Circle, Suite B, Longmont, Colorado 80501; (303) 678-5544.

S. A. AuTeur Co., Box 7459, Beaverton, Oregon 97007; (503) 645-2306.

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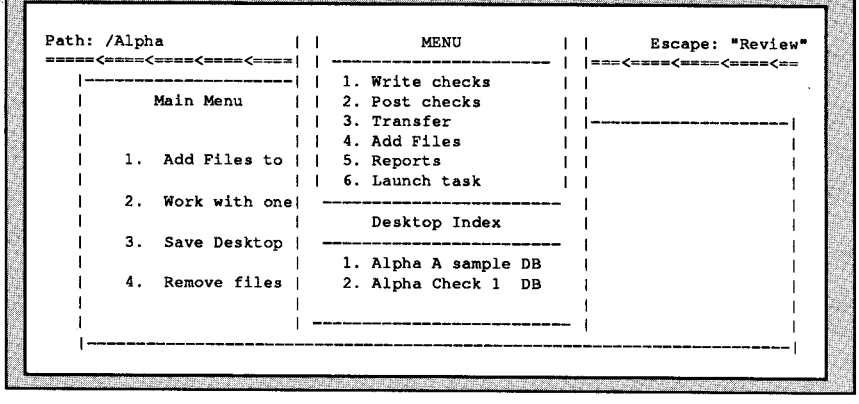
Alpha Check: Help for Your Financial Records

by Dave Gair

Alpha Check is an automated check writing and financial record keeping program from ACTAsoft that works within AppleWorks. Unlike Quicken, its closest competitor, Alpha Check is fully integrated with AppleWorks, saves all data in AppleWorks files, and uses familiar AppleWorks commands.

Figure 1: Alpha Check Main Menu



Alpha Check presents a blank check. You fill out the check on the screen, and the program uses that information to print checks and maintain your financial records. Alpha Check can reconcile your check register, print tax reports, and keep an account of your expenditures paid by check, credit card, or cash. Once you become familiar with Alpha Check, you will find the program quick, easy to use, and convenient because Alpha Check lets you issue checks while concurrently creating AppleWorks files. You can manipulate those files without importing data from other programs.

Alpha Check is a "single entry" financial record keeping system that is suitable for most home and small business applications. The program does not meet the accounting requirements of large businesses that use double entry accounting procedures.

This article is based on my examination of beta versions of Alpha Check 3.0, the AppleWorks 3.0-compatible version of the program. While ACTAsoft will supply earlier versions of Alpha Check to users of AppleWorks 2.0 and 2.1, Alpha Check 3.0 includes significant enhancements over earlier versions of the program; you should give serious consideration to upgrading to AppleWorks 3.0 if you want to use Alpha Check.

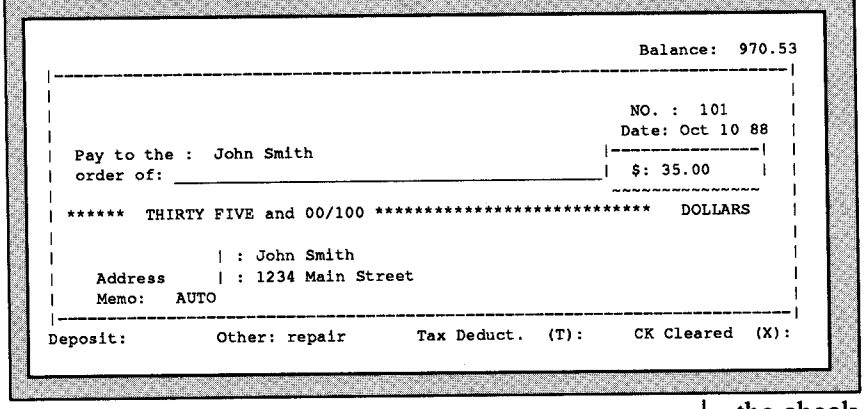
Functionality

Alpha Check 3.0 requires AppleWorks 3.0 or later and any Apple II or Apple II-compatible computer equipped to run AppleWorks 3.0. You will want a printer so you can use the check-writing and reporting capability of the program.

The program comes on a single 5.25-inch disk (the publisher will provide a 3.5-inch copy of the program upon request) and includes a ten-page manual with installation directions and a tutorial. Thirty additional pages of documentation appear in an AppleWorks word processor file on the disk. The program is not copy protected.

You must install Alpha Check on your working AppleWorks disk. Installation involves copying the files ALPHA.SYSTEM, ALPHA.TASK, and MENU.A onto your AppleWorks Startup Disk. Then, you copy the template files onto a data disk. Finally, you boot up Alpha Check and follow the on-screen prompts to complete the installation. Users who follow the step-by-step directions in the manual will find this process simple; users who don't follow the procedures in the documentation will probably have difficulty.

Figure 2: Alpha Check User Interface



How to Write Checks

To start Alpha Check, you load the data files onto the AppleWorks desktop and press the Solid-Apple and Escape Keys simultaneously to bring up the Alpha Check Menu (see *Figure 1*). Then you select "Add files" from the menu, choose the correct accounting file from the Desktop Menu, and select "Write checks" from the Alpha Check Menu.

The Alpha Check interface will appear on the screen (see *Figure 2*) with the cursor on the "Pay to the Order of" line ready for data input. You type the name of the payee, press the Return Key, and the cursor jumps to the dollar sign so you can enter the amount of the payment. Enter the amount, press the Return Key, and Alpha Check automatically displays the amount in words in the appropriate place on the form.

You then enter a "Memo", an important entry that assigns your transaction to a tax accounting category. Alpha Check uses the Memo category to group transactions when you print tax or summary reports. While Alpha Check will accept any text as a Memo entry, you should give careful thought to these categories to insure you get the tax report and summary output you need at the end of the year.

Alpha Check then asks "Is this item tax deductible? (y/n)". Your answer to this prompt determines whether or not the transaction will appear in your tax report.

If you previously wrote checks to this payee, Alpha Check fills in the payee's name and address in the address block of the check. Otherwise, Alpha Check supplies the payee's name and puts the cursor on the first line of the address area; you can enter the payee's address. (Alpha Check types the payee's name and address on all printed checks so you can insert the check in a window envelope for mailing.) The program also stores the address for future use.

The program asks if you want to print the check. Alpha Check will print the check immediately or in "batch" mode later. If you hand-write your checks, you can tell Alpha Check not to print the check. This lets you use the accounting power of Alpha Check even if you do not automate your check writing procedures.

Alpha Check prints standard tractor feed checks (similar to those used by Quicken), and either continuous feed or individual bottom-stub business checks. The package includes an order form for blank checks. You can also re-define the check printing specifications and use any standard check; the documentation includes step-by-step directions describing how to customize the check printing format.

Alpha Check records all your entries, updates the display of your current checkbook balance on the screen, and presents another blank check. You can now continue working with Alpha Check or return to AppleWorks; you can always press the Solid-Apple and Escape keys to return to the Alpha Check Menu.

However, you must be careful about the integrity of your Alpha Check data. Alpha Check does not automatically save your data files on disk as you work, so you must manually command Alpha Check to save your data on disk. Otherwise, you will lose all your new entries if you have a power failure, if AppleWorks locks up your computer, or if you reboot the system. Alpha Check provides a keyboard command that automatically saves all your files on disk, and the documentation suggests you issue that command regularly. But your new entries are at risk if you forget to issue that command.

Other Features

Alpha Check includes other useful features. For example, the program lets you allocate a single check to two or more accounting categories. However, you

must issue two obscure keystroke commands to split a transaction; the process is not intuitive.

Alpha Check makes it easy to manage recurring payments. First, you create a "shadow check" for each recurring payment. When you want to make a payment, you call the appropriate shadow check onto the screen, add any necessary information to the check, and print the check. This feature lets you store payment amounts for fixed payments such a mortgages, or variable amounts such as payments to the electric company.

Unlike some accounting programs, Alpha Check lets you delete transactions at any time with a special Void Command.

Entering Other Transactions

You enter deposits much as you define checks or payments. First, you issue a deposit command (Solid-Apple-D), then you enter the amount and make entries in the Memo and Other categories.

There are two ways to manage cash and credit card transactions. One approach is to maintain separate cash and credit card files which you can merge into the check register periodically or at tax time. However, I prefer the second approach, which is to press the Return Key until the cursor resides at the "check number" entry and type in "CASH", "VISA", or "AMEX". That lets me track all transactions in a single data file, but does not include non-check items when computing my checking balance or reconciling my checkbook.

Balancing Your Checkbook

Alpha Check makes it easy to reconcile your checkbook. You select "Reconcile" from the Alpha Check Menu and the program displays all unreconciled checks in multiple record layout. Then you enter an "X" for each check included in your monthly statement, and you issue a Solid-Apple-R command to view or print a Reconciliation Report. If the balance is not correct, you can make corrections directly into the AppleWorks data file.

Reports

Alpha Check 3.0 includes formats for six different reports. If you use the Memo, Other, and Tax entries appropriately when you write a check, these reports print breakdowns of each expenditure and income category. The average home user or small business proprietor should have all they need in these reports. However, you can easily transfer the reports into other AppleWorks files and use the AppleWorks data base and spreadsheet modules to create custom reports or do further analyses. The program even offers a single keystroke command that lets you transfer all your transaction records into a spreadsheet file.

Other keystroke commands let you perform the following operations with the check interface on the screen: (a) Write another check; (b) Enter a deposit, credit card, or cash transaction; (c) Change the date; (d) Change check number; (e) Print the check register or other reports; (f) Call up regular monthly payments; (g) Enter data directly into the file; (h) Convert the check register into an AppleWorks spreadsheet; or (i) Save the file, quit to another task, or leave AppleWorks.

Ease of Use

It's difficult to imagine an accounting program that is easy to learn and use. First, you must learn the program. Then you must set up accounting categories so you get meaningful tax reports. Finally, you must enter data into the computer.

Initially, I found the program's operation awkward; I went through the tutorial three or four times to become accustomed to the commands and the flow of the program. Most of my problem was expecting a prompt when there was none. For example, the program sometimes prompts for more than a single input with one message (e.g., "Fill out the check"). Novices would find individual prompts easier to understand and follow.

The program also uses some obscure keystroke commands; I found myself referring regularly to the manual and the help screen to remind me of those commands. I would prefer more on-screen prompting directly related to the current operation.

Overall, I consider Alpha Check's ease-of-use "good". It takes a while to get used to the program, but once you get started, you will use it regularly and become comfortable with the commands and procedures.

Limitations

Alpha Check can manage any number of checking accounts, and the size of each file is limited only by available memory and disk storage capacity. A 40K desktop (the space available when you run AppleWorks 3.0 on a 128K Apple II) accommodates about 250 transactions if you enter addresses in your checks. Omit the addresses, and you can fit approximately 500 transactions on a 40K desktop. You can store approximately 800 transactions on a 5.25-inch disk. Once again, if you omit address information, you can fit twice as many transactions on the disk.

If these limitations are too small for your needs, the manual describes how to combine separate files at the end of the tax year. However, serious users might want to upgrade their equipment so they can take full advantage of the convenience of the program.

Documentation

The package includes a ten page manual that describes the installation procedures, includes a tutorial, describes the basic operation of the program, and lists all available keyboard commands.

The disk includes a word processor file with about 30 additional pages of documentation. The file contains updates to the manual and describes the commands and techniques in more detail. While the information in the disk-based documentation is complete, it lacks continuity and flow. For example, it sometimes assumes the user is an expert, and at other times explains introductory concepts about both the Apple II computer and AppleWorks.

You will need to study the manual carefully and complete the tutorial to understand the less obvious keystroke commands and features of the program.

Overall, I consider the documentation "adequate". The printed manual helps you get started and the disk file contains useful information, although not organized as well as I would like.

Support

Free technical support is available during business hours and evenings from ACTAsoft, the developers of Alpha Check. The program's author, Don Aquilino, usually answers the phone himself, so I received knowledgeable answers to my questions.

If you have difficulty installing Alpha Check, you can send ACTAsoft your working AppleWorks disk and $3.50 to cover postage and handling; they will install the program on your disk.

As mentioned earlier, I reviewed a beta version of Alpha Check 3.0, therefore I could not call anonymously to judge the quality of the company's support; they knew I was writing a review of the program. However, I believe the author's willingness to personally answer the telephone suggests that ACTAsoft will provide a high level of user support .

Conclusions

Alpha Check is not a complete bookkeeping package, but rather a program at a fair price and value that will handle the accounting needs of most AppleWorks users. The program produces reports you or your accountant can use to complete the required federal and state tax forms. Alpha Check is accurate, is easier to use, and is faster than larger, more comprehensive money management programs.

Any AppleWorks user who has to keep track of tax-related transactions should take a careful look at Alpha Check.

[Alpha Check version 3.0 costs $39.95 from ACTAsoft, 19700 Wells Drive, Woodland Hills, California 91364; (818) 996-6731. Until December 1, NAUG members can purchase the program from ACTAsoft for $24.95.]

[Dave Gair is a leader of the AppleWorks area on CompuServe, is the author of the Message Board Editor (MBE), an AppleWorks enhancement that automates communication on CompuServe, and is a founder of the AppleWorks Programmers Association.]

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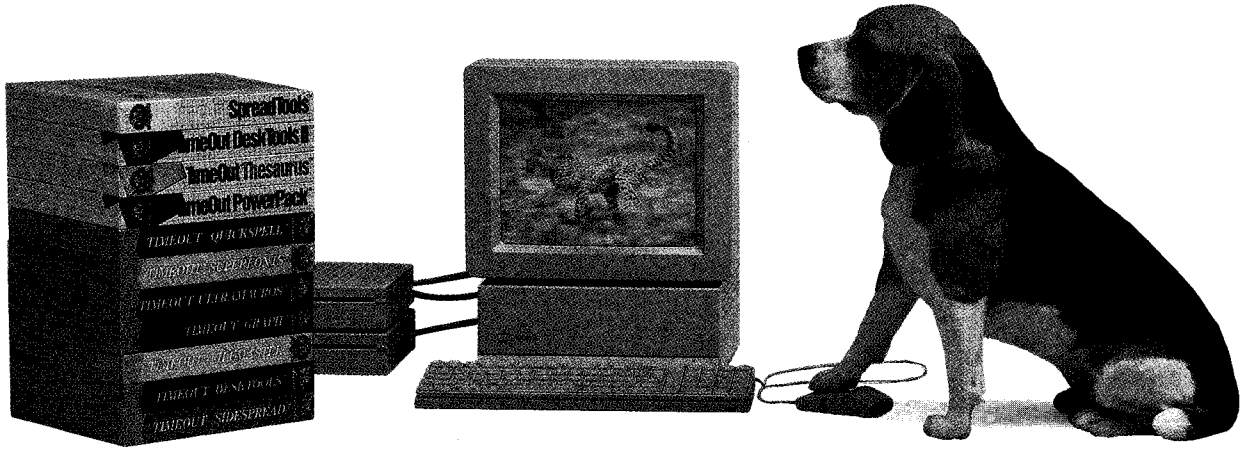

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AppleWorks and the LaserWriter: An Advanced Discussion — Part I

by Warren Williams and John Link

This is the third in a series of articles designed to help you use a laser printer with AppleWorks. In the first two articles, William Marriott described how to connect an Apple II computer to a LaserWriter. The remaining articles describe how AppleWorks users can access additional features built into these printers. The authors assume you read the previous two articles.

The first two articles in this series described how to connect Apple IIGS and IIe computers to an existing AppleTalk network to get attractive, proportionally spaced output from AppleWorks. They also described how to get the LaserWriter to emulate a daisy wheel printer if you do not have access to an AppleTalk network.

Those techniques are easy to implement, but do not let you use many of the fonts available from your printer, nor do they help you overcome the printing limitations of AppleWorks. If you are willing to explore and experiment, you can do much more with your LaserWriter.

By the end of this article, you will know how to use AppleWorks to send a PostScript program to your printer. You will also know the version of PostScript and amount of memory in your LaserWriter. By the end of this series, you will be able to print in any font available in your LaserWriter and know how to get both proportional output and full justification from AppleWorks.

Some Background

You probably know that Macintosh computers can access the full power of the LaserWriter. The Macintosh generates attractive output by sending PostScript commands to the printer. The high quality output is totally independent of the Macintosh's what-you-see-is-what-you-get (WYSIWYG) display, pull-down menus, and graphic icons.

PostScript commands are stored in simple text files. From the perspective of data structures, every AppleWorks word processor file is more complex than the long PostScript file that printed this article on the NAUG LaserWriter. Every AppleWorks file contains headers and pointers, while text files contain only a stream of ASCII characters.

PostScript uses text files because their simplicity gives them universality; the structure of PostScript files is so simple that any computer can generate them. Once you learn how to generate PostScript text files from AppleWorks, you can get Macintosh-quality output from your Apple II.

The Macintosh takes full advantage of the LaserWriter because the computer includes a set of software tools that prepare PostScript text files from the text and lines you draw on the screen. You can think of these tools as "translators"; they convert what appears on the screen into PostScript commands that cause the LaserWriter to print a page similar to what you see on the monitor.

Macintosh users expect not only attractive output, but documents that closely match what appears on the screen. Printing a reproduction of the graphic and text elements on the Macintosh screen is a difficult task that makes for complex translators.

AppleWorks users are accustomed to printed output that does not correlate exactly with what is on the screen, so there is no need for WYSIWYG LaserWriter output from AppleWorks. That makes

Figure 1: Switch Settings for 9600 Baud Mode

Figure 1A: LaserWriter II NT

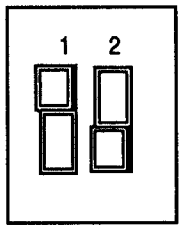
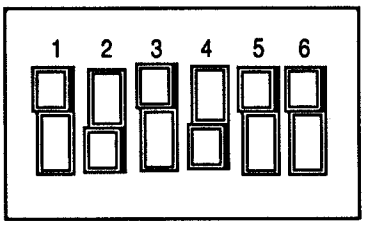


Figure 1B: LaserWriter II NTX



it easier to write an AppleWorks translator. Yet there is no commercially available PostScript translator for AppleWorks.

For the time being, the only way to overcome this situation is to do a few things on your own, which requires a sense of adventure and some learning.

Our Goal

While the ultimate goal in these articles is to implement a translator that lets you use the power of PostScript built into the LaserWriter, you must first learn another way to communicate between an Apple II and a LaserWriter. Then we will present a PostScript program that lists the characteristics of your printer, including the version of PostScript installed in the ROM chips in the LaserWriter.

Connect the Apple II to the LaserWriter

Earlier articles in this series described two ways to connect an Apple II computer to a LaserWriter. One method uses an AppleTalk network, the other treats the LaserWriter as a Diablo daisy wheel printer. Each method has serious disadvantages.

Using AppleTalk is expensive. Even if you have an Apple IIGS (which has AppleTalk capability built into the computer), you still need special AppleTalk connectors for both the computer and printer. If you have an Apple IIe, you also need a $249 Apple Workstation Card to use an AppleTalk network. Apple IIc and IIc Plus computers do not support AppleTalk, so this approach is not feasible for owners of those systems. Finally, UltraMacros-enhanced versions of AppleWorks 2.0 and 2.1 are incompatible with AppleTalk, and we would find it difficult to use AppleWorks without UltraMacros. (This problem is fixed with UltraMacros 3.0; UltraMacros-enhanced copies of AppleWorks 3.0 are AppleTalk-compatible.)

When you use the LaserWriter to emulate a Diablo printer, you can only use the typewriter-quality Courier font; a monospaced font that is not as attractive as the proportional fonts available in the LaserWriter.

A Third Alternative

If your Apple II is already on an AppleTalk network, skip the following steps and continue with the section entitled "If You Use AppleTalk" below.

If your computer is not on an AppleTalk network, you can reduce your cost by communicating with the LaserWriter through the computer's serial port at 9600 baud. This method uses regular printer cables and works on all Apple II systems.

The trick is to set the switches on the LaserWriter to 9600 baud, not for Diablo emulation. The LaserWriter and LaserWriter Plus use a rotary switch for this setting, so it is easy to determine the correct setting for those printers (see *Figure 4A* on page 7 of last month's issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***). The correct settings are less obvious on the LaserWriter NT and NTX; those settings appear in *Figure 1* above. These settings let you use the serial communications capability built into your computer while retaining access to the full PostScript command set.

Then configure your computer as follows:

Apple IIGS: Plug an ImageWriter I cable into either the printer port or the modem port and connect the cable to the 25-pin serial port on the LaserWriter (see *Figure 4* in last month's LaserWriter article). If you use the modem port, go to the Control Panel and configure that port so it expects a

Figure 2: "Printer Query" Program

```
% Printer Query
% by John Link

Save

/AvantGarde-Book findfont 18 scalefont setfont

56 700 moveto
(SuperTalk printer report: ) show

56 560 moveto
(This printer's product name is: ) show
statusdict begin product show

56 530 moveto
(This printer's AppleTalk type is: ) show
statusdict begin appletalktype show

56 500 moveto
(This printer's revision level is: ) show
statusdict begin revision 10 string cvs show

56 470 moveto
(This printer's version of PostScript is: ) show
statusdict begin version 10 string cvs show

56 440 moveto
(The current job timeout is: ) show
statusdict begin jobtimeout 10 string cvs show ( seconds) show

56 410 moveto
(The current wait timeout is: ) show
statusdict begin waittimeout 10 string cvs show ( seconds) show

56 380 moveto
(The current manual feed timeout is: ) show
statusdict begin manualfeedtimeout 10 string cvs show ( seconds) show

56 350 moveto
(Virtual Memory in this printer is: ) show
statusdict begin vmstatus 1024 div round 10 string cvs show pop pop ( kilobytes) show

56 320 moveto
(Virtual Memory currently in use is: ) show
statusdict begin vmstatus pop 1024 div round 10 string cvs show pop ( kilobytes) show

restore

show page
```

printer operating at 9600 baud.

Apple IIe: Insert an Apple Super Serial Card in slot #1 or #2. Configure the DIP switches on the card as depicted in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* of last month's article. Then connect an ImageWriter I cable to the serial card and to the 25-pin port on the LaserWriter.

Apple IIc or IIc Plus: Insert an ImageWriter I printer cable in either the printer or the modem port and connect the other end of the cable to the 25-pin port on the LaserWriter.

How to Send the PostScript Program

How you send the PostScript program to the printer depends on whether you connect your system through an AppleTalk network or through the serial port. Follow these steps if you connected your computer to the LaserWriter through the serial port:

1. Boot up AppleWorks and add a Silentype printer to your Printer Menu. Call this printer "LaserWriter" and select the port you used to connect the computer to the LaserWriter.

Figure 3: SuperTalk Printer Report

```
This printer's product name is: LaserWriter Plus
This printer's AppleTalk type is: LaserWriter
This printer's revision level is: 2
This printer's version of PostScript is: 38.0
The current job timeout is: 0 seconds
The current wait timeout is: 300 seconds
The current manual feed timeout is: 60 seconds
Virtual Memory in this printer is: 234.0 kilobytes
Virtual Memory currently in use is: 70.0 kilobytes
```

2. Create a new word processor document called "PRINTER.QUERY" and set the top margin, bottom margin, left margin, and right margin to 0.0 inches.
3. Type the PostScript program that appears in *Figure 2*. Proofread your work carefully. Issue an Apple-S command and save the program on a data disk.
4. Turn on the printer and wait for it to eject the test page. Then issue an Apple-P command and print the file on the LaserWriter.

The PostScript interpreter in the LaserWriter will recognize the file as a set of PostScript commands, will execute the program, and will print a page similar to the one in *Figure 3*. We will explain this output later in this article.

If you don't get any output, repeat the process and watch if a light flashes on the LaserWriter. If a light flashes, your computer is communicating with the printer; check your program for a typographical error. If the light does not flash, try a different cable; many printer cables do not have all the connectors required by the LaserWriter. We will describe how to build a LaserWriter-compatible cable in the next article in this series.

If You Use AppleTalk

If you use an AppleTalk connection, sending the program to the LaserWriter is not quite as simple; you will have to prepare an AppleWorks Startup Disk to handle your program. Follow these steps:

1. Connect the computer to the AppleTalk network and configure the computer as described in the section entitled "Configure the IIGS to Access the Network" on page 7 of the August 1989 issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***.
2. Prepare an AppleWorks Startup Disk as described in the section entitled "Prepare a Startup Disk" on page 6 of the August article. However, do not copy the file IWEM onto the Startup Disk.
3. Boot up your new AppleWorks Startup Disk, choose "AppleWorks" from the Program Selector Menu, and add a "Silentype" printer to your AppleWorks Printer Menu. Name the printer "LaserWriter". When AppleWorks asks for the location of the printer, select "Print to disk or on another Apple" and press the Return Key.
4. Now type the PostScript commands into an AppleWorks word processor document. Follow these steps:
   A. Indicate you want to create a new word processor document called "PRINTER.QUERY".
   B. Set the left margin, right margin, top margin, and bottom margin to 0.0 inches.
   C. Type the program that appears in *Figure 2*.
   D. Issue an Apple-S command and save the program on a data disk.
   E. Issue an Apple-P command and choose the LaserWriter printer. AppleWorks will ask for a pathname. Enter /APPLEWORKS/IWEM. That will save the PostScript program as a text file named IWEM on your AppleWorks Startup Disk.
5. Turn your LaserWriter off and then back on.
6. Quit AppleWorks, re-boot your computer with the AppleWorks Startup Disk described above, and select "Chooser" from the Program Loader Menu. The Chooser will download the Printer Query program to the LaserWriter and you will get output similar to the text in *Figure 3*.

Interpreting the Output

Congratulations! You just composed, edited, and executed a PostScript program that includes a series of inquiry, formatting, and output statements. The

output from this program tells you more about your printer than most LaserWriter users ever learn.

Here is how to interpret the printout in *Figure 3*:

The "product name" is the name assigned by Apple to your model LaserWriter.

"AppleTalk type" is the description of the printer that you see on the left-hand box in the Chooser Menu; it should be "LaserWriter" for any Apple-brand laser printer.

"Revision level" is the level of the machine-dependent portion of the PostScript interpreter. Our LaserWriter Plus returns a "2"; the NTX at school returns a "1".

The "PostScript version number" is the most important piece of information on this printout; it tells the version of the PostScript interpreter installed in your LaserWriter.

Apple shipped three versions of PostScript with its LaserWriters: versions 23.0, 38.0, and 47.0. The early LaserWriters were shipped with version 23.0; a bug-free, but slow, version of PostScript.

If you have PostScript version 23.0, you should consider upgrading your printer's ROMs to version 47.0. The upgrade gives you a 70 percent increase in the speed of the printer, and seven additional families of fonts included on the LaserWriter Plus, NT, and NTX printers, but not in the original LaserWriters. The suggested retail price for the upgrade is $899 plus labor; ask for the LaserWriter Plus Kit (part number M0191).

If you have version 38.0 of the PostScript interpreter, you have a more difficult decision. Your printer is relatively fast, and you already have the complete set of fonts. But you will still get a 30% increase in speed if you upgrade to the new ROMs. If speed of execution is important to you, the $320 plus labor cost of the upgrade is a reasonable expenditure.

"Job timeout" indicates how long your LaserWriter will wait for a job to execute without aborting. A zero here indicates your printer will wait indefinitely for a job to finish, as long as the sending computer continues to send instructions. If your job timeout is anything other than zero, each job must finish within the stated number of seconds or the printer will abandon the job even if your computer is sending instructions. It is very unlikely you will find the job timeout set to anything but zero.

"Wait timeout" indicates how long the printer will wait if the computer stops sending instructions before the job is finished. For example, if you have job timeout set to zero and wait timeout set to 300 and you turn off the computer in the middle of sending a job to the printer, the printer will wait five minutes (300 seconds) before it abandons your job and sets up to accept another one.

The wait timeout period is a precaution needed on networks where a user might accidentally turn off a computer in the middle of a job and leave the printer unavailable to other users on the network.

When you run the LaserWriter from a serial connection, you must instruct the LaserWriter to temporarily change the wait timeout to zero seconds. That causes the printer to wait forever. This is because the ImageWriter emulator never exits its printing loop. If you do not change the wait timeout, the printer will cancel the job and clear the ImageWriter emulator from memory if you do not print at least one character every five minutes. We will describe how to change this setting in a later article in this series.

The "manual feed timeout" indicates the number of seconds the printer will wait for you to insert a sheet of paper in the manual feed slot. This setting works only if you use the printer's manual feed feature. Sixty seconds is the default value for this setting.

"Virtual memory" is the total amount of memory available in the printer for use by the jobs, for storing downloaded fonts, and for caching fonts.

When you read that a LaserWriter comes with one-and-a-half or two megabytes of memory, you may be surprised to find that only 234K of that memory is available for use. However, remember that it takes more than one megabyte of memory just to hold the page description for a standard-sized sheet of paper, even if the page will be printed as a blank sheet. The storage areas reserved for the interpreter also consume memory. Apple's ImageWriter Emulator uses 142K of memory. Therefore, two megabytes is not that much memory. This also

explains why several non-Apple laser printers offer three megabytes and why you can expand the LaserWriter NTX to 12 megabytes.

"Virtual memory in use" tells you how much of the total available memory is currently used; in this case, for cached fonts and for the areas allocated to the PostScript interpreter.

Finally, look at the font used to print your output. If it does not match the font in *Figure 3*, you have a standard LaserWriter, not a LaserWriter Plus, NT, or NTX. The LaserWriter came with only four families of fonts built into the printer: Helvetica, Times, Courier, and Symbol. The LaserWriter Plus, the NT, and the NTX include seven additional families of fonts: Avant Garde, Bookman, Helvetica Narrow, New Century Schoolbook, Palatino, Zapf Chancery, and Zapf Dingbats. You get these additional fonts when you upgrade to the current version of PostScript.

Conclusion

You now know how to use AppleWorks to prepare a PostScript program and how to transmit that program to your LaserWriter over a serial cable or an AppleTalk network. You also know about the version of PostScript in your printer and about the memory requirements to laser print a document.

Next month, we will consider the differences between using the serial port and the AppleTalk network, and how to make a serial cable which can improve the performance of your LaserWriter in Diablo emulation mode. We will also present a short PostScript program that prints dramatic letterhead stationary from AppleWorks and will show how to scale and stretch characters to achieve better design.

[John Link is a Professor of Art at Western Michigan University and is author of SuperPatch, the ultimate patching program for AppleWorks. If you have questions or problems using your LaserWriter, you can contact Mr. Link on his "pro-xy" bulletin board, (616) 381-1726, where he is known as "jlink".]

[The authors thank The SoftWareHouse, a full-service Apple dealer in Kalamazoo, MI, for their assistance in preparing this article.]

Problems Printing Super/Subscripts on an ImageWriter

by Gary P. Armour

Ever try to use an ImageWriter I or ImageWriter II printer to get superscripted or subscripted characters on the first line of a document? While the beginning of the line and the superscripted or subscripted text prints properly, the remainder of the line prints too low on the page. This makes the end of the printed line lower than the beginning, although subsequent lines print properly.

The fix to this problem is to insert a Superscript Begin Command followed by a Superscript End command at the very beginning of the first line of the document. Then the entire line prints correctly, including the superscripted or subscripted text.

[Gary Armour is an Assistant Elementary School Principal in Jefferson County, Colorado.]

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New Disks: GS/OS 5.0, the Macro Library Manager, and More

by Brian Theil

GS/OS 5.0

The **NAUG** Public Domain Library now includes GS/OS 5.0, the new, faster IIGS operating system from Apple Computer. GS/OS 5.0 dramatically improves the IIGS' speed when it redraws its super high resolution screen and when saving and loading files from floppy and hard disks. These improvements are most significant to users of 16-bit IIGS programs like AppleWorks GS, but not for 8-bit programs like AppleWorks and the related TimeOut enhancements.

Unfortunately, not all 16-bit programs are compatible with GS/OS 5.0. For example, the current version of AppleWorks GS (version 1.0v2) is not fully GS/OS 5.0-compatible, although running AppleWorks GS under the new system dramatically improves the performance of the program. Many AppleWorks GS owners use GS/OS 5.0 to take advantage of the speed of the new system, but they must deal with occasional lock-ups and incompatibilities.

Apple Computer also reports a serious bug in version 1.3 of BASIC.SYSTEM included on the GS/OS 5.0 disk. That bug can damage files on your disks, so it is important that you not use version 1.3 of BASIC. **NAUG** will ship GS/OS 5.0 with version 1.2 of BASIC.SYSTEM; this will protect you while Apple Computer develops and tests a new version of the program.

Installing GS/OS 5.0 is not simple, so **NAUG** will also include a brief step-by-step installation guide to help with the process.

GS/OS 5.0 comes on two 3.5-inch disks for $12. If you have an AppleShare network, you also need the AppleShare File Server Disk ($6 from **NAUG**), a Macintosh formatted disk that lets you install the new version of GS/OS on the network file server.

Alternatively, you can purchase all three disks and 280 pages of documentation for $49 from authorized Apple Computer Dealers (ask for part #A0013LL/A). Remember to replace the BASIC.SYSTEM file on the disk if you buy the software from a dealer.

Macro Library/Integrator

The Macro Library/Integrator (MLI), developed and submitted to the **NAUG** Public Domain Library by Ira Leiberman of Valencia, California, includes more than 150 macros and a management system to help you organize your collection of macros.

Since UltraMacros restricts each macro set to a maximum size of 4,260 bytes, you cannot use all of Mr. Leiberman's macros simultaneously. Therefore, he organizes the macros into twelve "libraries"; *Figure 1* lists the macro libraries on the MLI disk. Then he gives you tools to make it easy to combine complete libraries or individual macros into personalized working macro "environments". You convert each environment into a task file you use with a specific application. For example, you can put together a "word processor environment" that consists of the cursor control macros, print text macros, text highlight macros, and any other macros you desire.

You can also use a task file included on the disk to create a customized macro set that you "collect" as you scroll through the macros.

The disk includes four pages of documentation and 120K of macros. If you have UltraMacros, you will find this disk offers a complete collection of macros and an easy-to-use macro management system. Advanced macro programmers will appreciate the sophistication of the macros on the disk.

New ALUG Disks

The Apple Library Users Groups (ALUG) collects AppleWorks templates and files useful to librarians and educators. **NAUG** distributes these disks through **NAUG**'s Public Domain Library.

Figure 1: Macro Libraries

Cursor Movement	Printing
Document Formatting	RAM Disk
Find/Replace	SuperFonts
Manipulate Highlighted Text	FileMaster
Delete/Undelete	BASIC Language
File Management	Macro Subroutines

NAUG recently acquired the following three disks:

ALUG DISK 4: 79 data base, spreadsheet, and word processor files and templates that produce bibliographies, maintain an inventory of audio-visual equipment, keep track of computer disks, maintain a budget for a library or office, track library circulation statistics, maintain student data, produce cards for a card catalog, and do on-line searching.

ALUG DISK 5: 70 templates that manage a budget, do gradebooks, prepare expense reports, maintain a special collection catalog, handle acquisitions, maintain a "want list", and prepare a vertical file.

ALUG DISK 6: 13 templates that prepare labels, order supplies, maintain an inventory, do staff scheduling, plan space utilization, and control circulation and ordering of periodicals.

Librarians and AppleWorks consultants should consider joining ALUG; membership is free. Contact the Apple Library Users Group, 10381 Bandley Drive, Cupertino, California 95014.

Shrink-It

Shrink-It reduces the size of files stored on a disk. The primary application of the program is to reduce the length of time it takes to transfer files between computers. NAUG now shrinks all files on the Electronic Forum with Shrink-It. Thus you download files faster to reduce your long distance telephone charges. You must use Shrink-It to unpack the files when you are off-line.

Shrink-It unpacks Shrink-It, Binary II, and .ACU files, therefore, you can use this program to unpack most condensed files.

While you can download Shrink-It from the NAUG BBS, NAUG members can now get a bootable disk that contains the program and documentation to help you get started. One side of the disk contains a version of Shrink-It for Apple IIGS, IIc, IIc Plus, and enhanced Apple IIe computers . The other side contains a bootable copy of Shrink-It for Apple II+ and unenhanced Apple IIe computers.

Shrink-It was written and put in the public domain by Andrew E. Nicholas.

Easy Accountant

Louis Vincenti recently upgraded his Easy Accountant AppleWorks spreadsheets. Easy Accountant manages the ledger for an individual or small business running on a cash-basis accounting system.

To use Easy Accountant, you enter the receipts and expenses for each monthly period; Easy Accountant prints a Monthly Report, a Year-To-Date Report, and a Detailed Journal Listing Report. The disk includes complete documentation.

While the Easy Accountant templates remain unchanged, side two of the disk now contains an UltraMacros macro file that automates the data entry and reporting process. The new disk also includes a CelLink file you can use with TimeOut SpreadTools.

Easy Accountant requires at least 55K of AppleWorks desktop memory.

Home Accounting

This disk contains a home accounting spreadsheet that tracks your day-to-day expenses and income. Home Accounting helps you balance your checkbook, keeps track of your tax related expenses, and gives month-to-date and year-to-date reports of your expenditures compared to your budget.

The disk includes complete documentation in an AppleWorks word processor file, and two templates, one that requires 52K of AppleWorks desktop and a larger file that requires 117K of desktop memory.

The Home Accounting disk is shareware. The author, Pastor Lon Kvanli, requests a $5 donation.

How to Order Disks

Unless otherwise noted, each disk costs $4 from the NAUG Public Domain Library, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187. Also add $2 to each order for first class mail and handling, and an additional $2 per disk for postage outside the United States.

How to Get Help with the Apple Utility Software

by Nanette Luoma

Each month, the *AppleWorks Forum* lists the member-volunteers who offer technical support for AppleWorks products. This month's list identifies the volunteers who can answer questions about utility software for Apple computers. Next month's issue will contain a list of members who offer help with AppleWorks-compatible hardware and printers.

Utility Software

How to Use this List

To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers that indicate the utilities the consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

1 = ProDOS
2 = File Conversion
3 = Copy II+
4 = Disk/File Recovery
5 = Printrix/Fontrix
6 = FontWorks
7 = ProSel
8 = Bag of Tricks

		City	Work	Home
Alabama				
1	Rebecca Cathey	Eutaw	205/ 372-3581	
Alaska				
1,5	Ross Lambert	Unalakleet		907/ 624-3161
Arizona				
6	Jeff Cox	Tucson	602/ 297-0308	
3	Clay Evitts	Tuscon	602/ 885-9787	602/ 296-5491
California				
4	Michael Beebe	San Diego	619/ 224-8823	619/ 221-2363
3	Stephen Brewer	San Bernadino	714/ 883-0365	714/ 882-3308
1,2,3,5,6	Robert Demmon	Coronado	619/ 435-0554	619/ 435-0520
5	Don Farrar	Pleasant Hill	415/ 932-5509	
3	George Gray	Los Angeles	213/ 774-4131	
1,2,3,4	Terry Higgins	Hayward	415/ 887-7499	
1,3,6	Berenice Maltby	Corona del Mar	714/ 640-7369	
3,6	Tom Militello	Rancho Palos Verdes		213/ 541-2766
1,3	Will Nelken	San Rafael	415/ 459-0845	415/ 456-1798
Colorado				
3	Gary Armour	Littleton	303/ 933-9493	
1,2,3	David Gillaspie	Lakewood	303/ 431-0994	303/ 431-6100
1	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303/ 794-5970	303/ 977-4557
3,5	Harry McMullen	Littleton	303/ 795-5510	
1	Larry Thaete	Boulder	303/ 939-9072	303/ 492-2717
Connecticut				
1,2	John R. Robinson	Niantic		203/ 739-7435
3,6	Emery Roth	Washington	203/ 868-7118	
3,6	Newton Shaffer	Gales Ferry	203/ 464-9716	
Florida				
1,3	John Andrianoff	Ft. Pierce		305/ 466-6653
5	H. Clay Bailey III	Jacksonville	904/ 744-2499	904/ 725-3477
1,3,	Thomas Stanius	Opa Locka	305/ 624-6162	305/ 375-2095
1,3	Jeff C. Strichard	Ft. Lauderdale	305/ 587-9590	305/ 763-3883
Georgia				
1,2,3	Jim Sulsona	Doraville	404/ 455-0853	
Illinois				
3,6	Connie Peters	Decatur	217/ 429-6242	217/ 875-2431
3	Dennis Ricke	St. Charles	312/ 377-4829	312/ 377-4829
6	Walter Schillinger	Oak Park	312/ 386-2278	312/ 451-3000
1,3,4	Bowen Schumacher	Winnetka	312/ 501-3314	312/ 546-0633
3	Victor Weisskopf	Lincolnwood		312/ 674-7400
Indiana				
3	Stanley Boler	Knightstown	317/ 345-5663	
1	Brenda Crenshaw	Shelbyville	317/ 398-0525	317/ 264-1286
3	Irvin Haas	Carmel	317/ 848-0050	
Kansas				
1,3	Dick Fogliasso	Girard	316/ 724-4590	316/ 724-4330
3	Jan Laughlin	Mapleton	316/ 743-3441	
Kentucky				
1	Rosalie Lasee	Richmond		606/ 622-1986
Maryland				
3,4	Ronald Romanowicz	Glencoe	301/ 472-2983	301/ 472-4800
1,2,3	Michael Spurrier	Baltimore	301/ 298-0263	301/ 955-5938
	Woodrow Webster	Fallston	301/ 879-7034	301/ 887-0171
Massachusetts				
1,3	Pamela Michaelson	Marblehead		617/ 631-0918
Michigan				
3,4	Jim Anker	Hazel Park	313/ 391-0030	313/ 542-3910
3	Quality Computers	Grosse Pointe	313/ 331-0700	313/ 331-1115
3	Joe Connelly	Livonia	313/ 421-8729	
1,2,3	Arthur Daniel	Warren	313/ 445-7105	313/ 445-7142
1,2	Lynn Leininger	Monroe	313/ 241-4021	
1,3,6	Bill Neef	Grass Lake	517/ 522-4689	
1,3	Mike Robinson	Royal Oak	313/ 585-5027	
1,3	Pete Ross	Wayne	313/ 728-8720	
6	Brian Theil	Taylor	313/ 287-4608	
5,7	Richard Zajac	Mt. Clemens	313/ 465-2615	313/ 465-5040
1,2,3,4	Keith Zook	Grosse Ile		313/ 675-1550

		City	Work	Home
Minnesota				
1,3,6	James Hirsch	Coon Rapids	612/ 421-8393	612/ 422-5572
1,2,3	Dick Kenfield	Hopkins	612/ 938-4382	
Missouri				
1,3,5	Whit Crowley	Manchester	314/ 394-7955	
Montana				
1,2,3	Steve Bernbaum	Shepherd	406/373-6393	
Nebraska				
1,2,3,4,5	Larry B. McEwen	Hastings	402/ 463-2267	402/ 463-1387
New Jersey				
3	Pete Crosta	Nutley	201/ 667-6369	201/ 677-4050
3,6	Edwin C. Doe	Pt. Pleasant	201/ 528-6349	
1	David Edwards	Camden	609/ 365-1359	609/ 966-6767
1,3	Jay Hubscham	Fairfield	201/ 575-9404	201/ 624-8046
1,3	Matthew Jones	Neptune	201/ 774-0983	
3,6	Link Keur	Augusta	201/875-2568	201/992/7000
3	Linda Nixon	Chatham	201/ 635-0973	
1,3	David JayScott	Wall	201/ 681-0600	
New York				
1,2,3,6	Fred Brothers	New York		212/ 732-7072
3	Cynthia Gillmore	Johnstown	518/ 762-8483	518/ 725-4016
3	Sister Mary Gregory	Watertown	315/ 782-3460	315/ 788-4670
3	Don Menges	Rochester	716/ 544-9398	
5	Harold S. Miller	Ozone Park	718/ 641-5208	
3	Quentin Packard	Troy	518/ 273-8867	
1,3,6	Lois Silverman	New Hartford	315/ 793-3151	
3	Ken Silvio	Rochester	716/ 461-2709	
1,2	David Strachen	Buffalo	716/ 832-8869	716/ 634-8238
1,2,3	Jerry Taylor	Hilton	716/ 964-3319	716/ 964-3587
1,3	Walter Taylor	W. Henrietta	716/ 359-2857	716/ 263-7700
Ohio				
1,3	Mark Ball	Paris	216/ 862-3277	216/ 627-7606
1,2,4	Jessie Beale-Hansen	Cinti	513/ 751-6834	513/ 241-6400
1	William Beasley	N. Olmsted	216/ 933-4408	216/ 777-7700
6	Mark Elliot	Hudson	216/ 653-5006	216/ 686-2280
1,3	Carman Greco	St. Clairsville	614/ 695-5026	
1,2,3,4	Guy R. Moore	Oxford	513/ 523-3797	513/ 529-7584
1,2,3	Howard Moskowitz	Toledo	419/ 535-8647	419/ 729-8412
Oregon				
1,2,3,4	Jim Emig	Portland	503/ 771-1916	503/ 280-5666
Pennsylvania				
3,6	Martin Friedman	Philadelphia	215/ 473-6137	
Tennessee				
3	Major Michael Sutter	Clarksville	502/ 552-0973	615/ 798-8203
Texas				
1,3,5	Richard Buro	Temple	817/ 778-0386	
3	Martha (Polly) Davis	Baytown	713/ 422-7560	
3	Ron Franzetti	Carrollton	512/ 416-8702	
1	Jeff Holcomb	Carrollton	817/ 465-7978	
1,3	Joseph Kline	Lubbock	806/ 796-0829	
2,3	Ralph Logan, Jr.	Fort Worth		817/ 281-0661
1	Bob Oberholtzer	Houston	713/ 664-1795	713/ 664-2011
Vermont				
6	Lars Baris	Essex Jct.		802/ 878-1392
Virginia				
1,3,6	Warren Downes	Yorktown	804/ 898-1881	804/ 898-8386
2, 8	Pete Pfeiffer	Herndon	203/ 432-1900	
Washington				
5	Gary Cressman	Enumclaw	206/ 825-6909	
3	John R. Lind	Mercer Island		206/ 232-6631
Wisconsin				
3	Peter Lee	Milwaukee	414/ 344-6807	414/ 963-6180
3	Paul Van Wyk	Appleton	414/ 739-6503	414/ 731-0941
Canada				
3	Brian Scully	Kitchener	519/ 744-2064	

Electronic Index Disk Update

The list to the right contains the October 1989 update for NAUG's Electronic Index Disk. If you have more than 128K of RAM, enter the data into the file "Forum Index.All". If you have a 128K system, enter the data into the file "Forum Index.III".

NAUG updates the Electronic Index Disk monthly. The latest version can be ordered from the NAUG Public Domain Library ($4 per disk; $2 postage per order). Current updates can also be downloaded from the NAUG bulletin board, (313) 482-8090, or the NAUG area on CompuServe.

Electronic Index Disk October 1989 Update
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Letters to NAUG • 2 • Full Justification and Proportional Spacing • Jones, Donald • Printing; AppleWorks; SuperFonts

AppleWorks 3.0 Primer • 3 • How to Use AppleWorks with 5.25-Inch Disks • Merritt, Cathleen; Williams, Warren • AppleWorks 3.0

Bulletin Board Update • 7 • NAUG's Electronic Forum now a Multi-User System • N/A • BBS; Electronic Forum

Macro Primer • 10 • UltraMacros 3.0: Enhancements to Existing Features • Munz, Mark • TimeOut; UltraMacros; macros

Special Offers • 15 • Special Offers for NAUG members • N/A • Apple IIgs; 3.5-inch disk drives; StoryWorks

AppleWorks News • 16 • Late News about AppleWorks Products • N/A • Beagle Bros; TimeOut; Claris; Chinook; EuroWorks

Software review • 19 • Alpha Check: Help for Your Financial Records • Gair, Dave • ACTAsoft; Alpha Check

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Quick Tip • 30 • Better Super/Subscripts on an ImageWriter • Amour, Gary • ImageWriter; printing; word processor

Public Domain Update • 32 • New Disks: GS/OS 5.0, Macro Library Manager, and More • Theil, Brian • GS/OS; macros; Public Domain; Shrink-It

Members Helping Members • 34 • How to Get Help with the Apple Utility Software • Luoma, Nanette • AppleWorks; special programs; ProDOS; Copy II +; utilities

New Key Words: Alpha Check; StoryWorks; Shrink-It

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1. The individual's or company's name, address, and telephone number must be included in the advertisement.
2. The classified section is for text-only advertisements. No art or special type effects may be used.
3. Payment must accompany your order. Orders must be received at least 45 days before the cover date of the issue in which the advertisement will appear.

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Moving?

Please let NAUG know six weeks in advance of your move to avoid missing a single issue of the ***AppleWorks Forum***. Send your address change to: NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187.

Notice to Members

Effective October 1, 1989 NAUG will increase the price of back issues of the ***AppleWorks Forum*** to $3.50 per copy. This price includes postage and handling.

This is the first price increase for back issues since our foundation in August 1986. The higher fees are caused by increased postage and handling costs associated with the new postal rates and the larger size of our newsletter.

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